

variety, var. *uberior* C. Mohr, in the Louisianian area from South Carolina to Florida and Texas. *C. laevivaginata*, on the other hand, is essentially Alleghanian, occurring from Massachusetts to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Illinois. Judged by its representation in herbaria it is much less common in New England than *C. stipata*. The herbarium material immediately accessible shows 88 sheets of *C. stipata* from New England, but only 11 sheets of *C. laevivaginata* representing the following 6 stations. MASSACHUSETTS: Purgatory Swamp, Norwood, June 16, 1878, *Faxon*, June 21, 1896, *E. F. Williams*, June 27, 1897, *Sidney Harris*; Williamstown, May 30, 1898, *J. R. Churchill*, June 17, 1901, *E. F. Williams*; swamp, Stockbridge, June 28, 1900, *Ralph Hoffmann*. RHODE ISLAND: without definite locality, *Olney*; Cat Swamp, Providence, July 2, 1893, *J. F. Collins*. CONNECTICUT: North Cromwell or Farmington, 1878, *Chas. Wright* (both *C. stipata* and *C. laevivaginata* with one label). Judge Churchill has recently informed the writer that *C. laevivaginata* is also found in rich soil near the Merrimac at Bradford, Massachusetts. The species is, however, so little known as yet that further information as to its local distribution and its habitat is needed.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

ARENARIA STRICTA IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—In the seventh edition of Gray's Manual *Arenaria stricta* Michx. is reported as found on Mt. Washington, N. H., the citation being based upon a specimen collected by Mr. W. H. Manning. That this reference, however, is due to a transposition of labels and that the specimen upon which it is founded really came from Glens Falls, N. Y., has been convincingly shown (RHODORA, xi, 184-5) by Professor Fernald, who adds that the 'summit of a hill, Holderness, N. H.,' where the plant was collected in July, 1891, by Dr. R. C. Manning, is, so far as he knows, the only New Hampshire station for this species. It was of interest to me, therefore, on 19 July, 1915, while I was collecting on Hart's Ledge, at the southern extremity of the Montalban Range in the lower part of Crawford Notch in Coös and Carroll counties, thirteen miles south of Mt. Washington and about twenty-five miles northeast of Holderness, to find an abundance of this plant growing in woods, on damp rocks, along a steep and somewhat intermittent watercourse. This station is on the southeast side of the ledge in the township of

Bartlett, Carroll County. A more extended visit on 9 September of the same year disclosed the plant on similar damp rocks on the west slope and also in the coarse gravels of the summit (2009 feet), both places being a little west of the county line in Hadley's Grant, Coös County. At the present, then, we may probably regard this ledge as the northeastern limit of the species. Near *A. stricta* in the Carroll County station was its congener, *A. groenlandica* (Retz.) Spreng., which is not uncommon on the mountains of the Montalban Range, but which is perhaps seldom found in so incongruous a situation as here, growing under the shade of red oak trees! Other species of interest noted upon the ledge were *Panicum latifolium* L., *Oryzopsis racemosa* (Sm.) Ricker, *Polygonum scandens* L., *P. Douglasii* Greene (in great abundance on both dry and damp ground, in the sun and in the shade), a slender native *Chenopodium* matching the description of *C. leptophyllum* Nutt., var. *oblongifolium* Wats., *Cardamine parviflora* L., *Geranium Robertianum* L., *G. Bicknellii* Britton, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng., and *Specularia perfoliata* (L.) A. DC. Of these the two *Polygonums*, the *Chenopodium*, and the *Arctostaphylos* are new to Coös County, while the *Panicum*, the *Cardamine*, and the *Specularia* are unreported from that county but on Hart's Ledge miss inclusion within its limits by only a few hundred feet. Specimens of all the plants mentioned are to be deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. It may be remarked that the vicinity of Bartlett, where plants of the warmer district of east central New Hampshire mingle with those of the colder areas of Crawford Notch and the Montalban and Rocky Branch Ranges, and where the numerous lower mountains are diversified by frequent cliffs and extensive open ledges, offers many attractions to the collector.—

ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Urbana, Illinois.

THE OCCURRENCE OF *BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINIANUM*, var. *EUROPAEUM* IN AMERICA.—About the Gulf of St. Lawrence, especially on the west coast of Newfoundland, the south coast of the Labrador Peninsula, and on the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec, there occurs a grape-fern clearly related to *Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Sw., but differing in the much less dissected segments of the sterile frond and, in its most characteristic development, in its heavy or firm texture. The plant proves to be a very close match for the European material passing